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DCI/IC INTELLIGENCE TRAINING SURVEY

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ANNEX A

DCI/IC INTELLIGENCE EDUCATION/TRAINING REVIEW

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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PREFACE

Since this report represents the initial effort of an IRAC sponsored review of Intelligence Community education and training programs and facilities, it can act only as a starting point for the total project. The findings and conclusions contained in the report deal in the main with internal CIA training matters. However, in those cases where the DCI has expressed particular interest in improved utilization of certain CIA training facilities, a review of related Community programs and facilities was initiated. Although several suggested alternatives regarding the use of CIA training sites are included in the report, they must be treated as "First Look" comments only since other options will no doubt develop as the project progresses through the Community.

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TRODUCTION

During the 1974/75 CIA Program Review the DCI suggested that resources utilized in providing training within the U.S. Intelligence Community be reviewed in order to identify measures whereby Community resources could be conserved and training improved. Specific CIA resource related problems which were cited for attention during the the continued review included better utilization of and Community use and joint need for funding of

In response to the DCI's call for a review of current Community training resource matters, the DCI/IC tiated a survey of ongoing training programs within the Community in order to identify common resource related problem areas. A two man Task Group from the IC Staff was formed and an initial Terms of Reference paper was created for the project. The team subsequently developed a Survey Interview Guide (Annex F) which was used during the inventory and review of CIA programs and facilities. The contents of the guide were developed from coordinated IC Staff inputs, material taken from an accreditation survey form used by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges and related questionnaire data used by various military training facilities.

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The Terms of Reference for the survey was eventually finalized through community agreement and the project subse-

quently received IRAC endorsement.

SCOPE II.

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The scope of the project was to include all U.S. Government intelligence training facilities which support National-level intelligence requirements. Additionally, the survey would consider intelligence training offered by such non-intelligence facilities as the Foreign Service Institute and the Defense Language Institute since such training does impact on the total training requirement.

A. The objectives of the project, as agreed upon by principal education and training personnel within the Intelli-III. OBJECTIVES gence Community, were established as follows:

To inventory and review via community task group action those resources (men, material, money and facilities) which are dedicated by agencies to the education and training of similar disciplines. (Disciplines selected by the Intelligence Community for initial review included Language, HUMINT and Analytical Methodology.)

To identify where the sharing, consolidating and/or relocating of education and/or training programs and/or facilities would prove advantageous to the community.

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V. BENEFITS

A. Anticipated benefits which should result from the accomplishment of the above stated objectives are as follows:

- 1. Bring together, for the first time, principal intelligence community training personnel for multilateral study and resolution of common training problems.
- 2. Identify via community action the degree of duplication existent in intelligence training programs supporting National-level requirements.
- 3. Increase efficient utilization of intelligence timing personnel/facility assets through shared use, rerocation and/or consolidation of such assets.
- 4. Identify future trends which will bear on training requirements within the community.

V. REPORTS

A. It was established that periodic progress reports would be made to the IRAC as the IC Staff Team together with Community Task Group personnel completed their review of community resources dedicated to the education and/or training of similar disciplines. Upon receipt of each report, and

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dependent upon the results and recommendations presented, IRAC would consider the feasibility of sharing, consolidating, and/or relocating intelligence programs and/or facilities.

REVIEW IV.

The project was initiated on 7 August 1973 when the IC Staff team commenced visits to various CIA training offices and facilities. All Agency training sites were subsequently visited and interviews were conducted with key training personnel. Requested data was expeditiously delivered to team members and without exception all Agency personnel were candid, totally cooperative and most gracious. A segment of the project was completed on 18 September 1973.

FINDINGS VII.

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GS-11 Grade: Α.

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- Age: 42.6 years В.
- Educational Background: 3 years college
- Tenure as an Instructor: 6.2 years С. D.
- Years of CIA Service: 14 years Ε.
- A chronic problem found within OTR regarding training requirements is the need for reasonably accurate forecasts so that courses can be planned and scheduled to satisfy the consumer. Traditionally, component training officers have been polled regarding their requirements. data together with OTR requirements have not always
 - resulted in satisfactory forecasts. The Agency is currently initiating a Personnel Development Program which includes training forecasts, these should partially solve this problem for OTR. However, OTR is about to embark on a program which will further enhance training requirements forecasting. They will work with components to establish training "profiles" (i.e., standards) for their careerists which can then be matched by the computer against training already completed to identify "gross requirements." OTR can then develop with component Training Officers, plans and schedules for meeting outstanding requirements. (Annex B)

- Another problem faced by OTR has been the difficulty in obtaining specific guidance and doctrine for key elements of certain OTR courses, principally Operations courses of concern to the DD/O. Present doctrine taught in these courses, has, in the main, evolved through the years as an amalgam of the concepts and experience of the senior officers conducting and managing the courses. Conscious doctrinal decisions reached by the operating components have generally been difficult to obtain because of time lag between acquisition of knowledge and experience and its compilation in authoritative studies and statements. cycle which began many years ago when knowledge and experience thin has proven difficult to alter. However, since Operations courses are taught mainly by seasoned Operations officers on rotation to OTR, instruction is considered to reflect accurately the current state of the operational art. A number of courses have been created in direct response to customer requirements, and in such instances the obtaining of doctrinal guidance poses few problems. (Annex B)
 - 10. OTR envisions a major challenge in overhauling and redesigning its curriculum to meet new training requirements in light of new interests and emphasis developing within the Intelligence Community. They've made significant strides

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in fleshing out their new Information Science Program and in designing a new management program for "Branch Chiefs."

Their next major task concerns curriculum changes which will be required to meet the full training needs of analysts, particularly the needs stemming from advanced analytical techniques and other concerns in the economic and ecological 25X1 fields. (Annex B)

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C. FACILITIES

		War Halle
	1. OTR is making a concerted effort to increase	Terrorean
	internal efficiency via centralization of facilities while	•
	adjusting to personnel reductions incurred during recent	
	years. Examples are the recent move of the Information	*
-	Science Program from the and	5X1
	the plan to move clerical training from the Ames building	
	to COC, thus releasing some 10,080 sq. ft. of space for	
25X	(1 _{other agency use. (Annex A)}	:
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During a discussion of communications training, 14. representatives stated that in-house scheduling of the forementioned traffic analysis and cryptographic courses is in some cases critical. CIA personnel who attend the courses are often subject to periodic rotational assignments

courses must be scheduled to coincide with their rotational patterns. Also, should NSA be in a position to accommodate CIA course scheduling to meet agency requirements, it would have only a minimal effect in the overall Agency communications training program since those courses constitute but 10% of the total training program offered at the communications school. (Agency student throughput for FY 73 in those courses where of the total student commonality exists numbered

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organizations indicate just 10% commonality in current training. Thus it is concluded that no appreciable savings in resources could be realized through the sharing of Community communications training programs.

E. Due to the lack of common communications training within the Intelligence Community and the resultant impracticability of sharing in those few programs where there is similar training, it would appear that Agency

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ANNEX A--FACILITIES

This Annex contains background, descriptive and ent status data of Agency training sites. Dimensional statistics regarding individual facilities, classrooms and student capacities are included in Appendix I.

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ANNEX B--ACADEMIC PROGRAMS AND COURSES

This Annex contains descriptives of various educational and training offices and programs within the Agency. It additionally comments on internal problem areas surfaced during the course of the survey. A current listing of formal courses presently offered by the Agency is included in Appendix I. Statistical data regarding the number of formal courses offered and course runnings for fiscal years 71, 72 and 73 can be found in Appendix II. External training program data is contained in Appendix III. Component training is addressed in this Annex, however, statistical data on the subject can be found in Appendix III of Annex C.

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GENERAL

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1. The Central Intelligence Agency presently offers approximately 248 courses of formalized instruction within the Office of Training, Office of Technical Services

A course listing by office is included in Appendix I.

2. The total number of course offerings and actual course running for OTR, OTS and the Communications School during FYs 71, 72 and 73 are shown below:

FY 71 FY 72 FY 73

Course Offerings: 228 233 252

Course Runnings: 764 901 1022

A breakdown by office is depicted in Appendix II.

OFFICE OF TRAINING

- 1. The mission of the Office of Training is as follows:
- A. Develop, coordinate, and conduct instructional programs for Agency staff and contract personnel and for representatives of foreign intelligence services.
- B. Train other personnel as requested by the Deputy Directors and Heads of Independent Offices.

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- C. Review training conducted by other agency components and, as requested, coordinate and support training conducted overseas by other agency components.
- D. Approve and arrange employee attendance at authorized non-agency training facilities.

25X1	2. During FY 72 and FY 73 OTR offered some 73 courses
2J/\	of formal instruction locally
	Due to personnel reductions, retirements, low
	enrollment in certain courses and a general streamlining of
	curriculum, especially in the General and Special Categories
•	present course offerings number 49, down 23 from last fiscal
	ar.

3. OTR publishes a Catalog of Courses. Designed as a "Profile of Courses" the document is offered to all Agency managers and supervisors as an instrument for planning a systematic yet flexible training program for the development of employees. Essentially the Profile consists of five categories of training, namely; a Core Program, General Skills Training, Specials Skills including Component Training, External Training and Foreign Language Training. A Semiannual OTR Schedule of Courses addendum is published which lists those courses to be offered during that particular period together with class convening dates. OTR bulletins h deal with a wide myriad of training matters are also disseminated.

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The organization of OTR is shown in Appendix IV. It is a new structure which was implemented on 15 August 1973 to streamline the office along more functional lines. Language Learning Center is discussed in detail later in this Annex. Intelligence Institute programs include such courses as the Senior Seminar, Advanced Intelligence Seminar, Mid-career and CIA: Today and Tomorrow. The latter course was recently attended by the military member of the survey team and he found it to be an excellent offering. particular note in the Functional Training Division is the Information Science program. Three courses are presently included in this program, namely, Application of Information Science to Intelligence Functions, Information Science for Management and Survey of Intelligence Information Systems. The program announces course offerings through a handsome brochure which is included as Appendix V. As mentioned in Annex A, Information Sciences recently moved into COC from

5. The Information Sciences Program was originally established by the Defense Intelligence Agency in 1967. The school was designed as an interagency project to train community intelligence personnel in the use and application of computers, information science, and systems analysis and operations research to the management of intelligence

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Due to budgetary cutbacks, DIA elected to discontinue the school in February 1972. CIA subsequently assumed control of the project in May 1972 since the DCI considered the program of considerable worth for the development of intelligence community professionals and managers.

- 6. Since CIA assumed responsibility for the program some 182 students from NSA, DIA, Army, Navy, Air Force, Treasury and CIA have attended six regular courses of instruction while 372 students completed seven one-to-two week segments.
- The OTR Language Learning Center has a three-fold mission, i.e., to provide language training for Agency personnel; to conduct proficiency testing for the Agency's inventory of language skills; and to support the activities of the Agency's Language Development Committee. The school presently offers full-time, part-time, and before-and-after hours (BAHLT) training in some 23 languages. Courses range in duration from full-time 44 weeks to short part-time familiarization programs. Although most courses teach the three skills of reading, speaking, and understanding (aural comprehension) combined, the school also offers special training in reading and aural comprehension as separate skills. Instruction is offered primarily in the Chamber of Commerce building. Total

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8. Language laboratories located in COC and the Headquarters building are available for student use on a 24-hour basis. Both laboratories are well equipped and include tapes in about 60 different languages. The school also includes a library which maintains a collection of about 4000 language and linguistic books as well as a tape lending service (cassettes and reel-to-reel). During FY 73 there were over 5,000 instances of students checking out cassettes and reels for study purposes. The school is planning to convert to a total cassette operation.

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10. During the past fiscal year language training was given in 223 classes (92 full-time and 131 part-time) in 22 languages. This compares with 212 classes (104 full-time and 108 part-time) in 23 languages in FY 72. Eleven BAHLT courses at the first and second year levels were offered in French, German, Spanish and Russian during FY 73. Two of the courses were offered exclusively for the Office of Technical Services (OTS). External language training

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was also afforded Agency employees during the past year both locally and abroad. External training is given when the Language Learning Center lacks the capacity to train in a specific language; when students are in excess of the Language Center's capacity; where sensitive cover cases are involved or when a sponsoring office insists on external training. External language training facilities used by

The Agency Language Proficiency Testing Program establishes the current language competence of agency employees, giving management a record of language competence to measure against job requirements. The school routinely tests in about 35 languages and can make use of external testing facilities for other languages under special circumstances. The total number of proficiency tests given in FY 73 wa compared with for FY 72. increase was thought to have been caused by an effort to clear untested claims and test the additional part-time students at Headquarters. Revised reading tests were prepared in five languages during the year. Additionally, a comparative study was begun of FSI and CIA proficiency testing systems to bring the two systems into greater greement in terms of both methods and standards.

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- 12. The Language Center's staff continues to maintain an active role in the Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) while pushing for greater coordination and cooperation among language training schools within the community. ILR is an informal governmental group consisting of representatives of departments and agencies concerned with training employees in the use of languages other than English and with related research. Meetings are held once a month and at different locations and are chaired by the host organization.
- External training is offered to Agency employees a wide variety of programs. The training is offered when, in the judgment of Agency officials, such training is regarded as valuable in terms of both general development and specialized need and is not available within CIA. Among the many full-and part-time opportunities in this category are the senior service schools, Federal Institutes, management schools and programs, academic programs at colleges and universities, and training activities conducted by military, commercial and industrial facilities.
- 14. Thirty-three Agency personnel attended various universities and colleges during 1972-1973 on a full-time Course subjects included Political Science, Photobesis. mmetry, Computer Science, Economic, etc. The average grade level of personnel participating in the program was GS-11.

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- 16. This fall, OTR initiated a new off-campus education program in cooperation with the Northern Virginia Regional Center of the University of Virginia. Some 17 courses were included in the initial offering of the program. As of 2 October 1973, 242 Agency employees, representing all Directorates, were participating in the program.
- 25X1 17. Overall some Agency employees received external training during FY 73. This number represented approximately percent of all Agency people receiving internal/external

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- for the past several years is contained in Appendix III.
- 18. In addition to the various OTR programs, component training is offered within each of the Directorates. Both on-the-job training and courses of instruction are given to meet specialized requirements. In FY 73 gency personnel underwent component training in 178 courses of instruction. Both the number of courses offered and student enrollment were down from the previous year due to personnel reductions imposed during that period. Breakdown of component training by Directorate for FY 71, FY 72 and FY 73 can be found in Appendix III of Annex C.
- 19. During FY 73 CIA trained approximately 677 nonagency personnel in various agency training programs. Outside
 recipients of such training included NSA, DIA, USAID, Dept.
 of Commerce, FBI, Army, Navy, Air Force, U.S. Postal Service,
 Treasury, State and Secret Service. The majority of personnel
 trained received OTR Information Science instruction. Other
 types of training extended to outside personnel included

Defensive Driving, Communications,

A statistical breakdown of this training
is contained in Appendix VI.

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tailoring training related questionnaires and forwarding them after a period of 9 months to stations on a selective basis. Comments by the station and trainee are requested.

- 28. While discussing audio-visual equipment and related techniques used in tutorial training, personnel did comment on the lack of good training films.
- training statistics. They presently receive the computerized Agency Training Record (ATR) from OJCS in several formats every six months. OTR maintains most of the formats on Computer Output Microfilm (COM) for internal use. A terminal cluster is planned for installation (FY 75) in COC for the Management Assistance Program. With these terminals on hand, OTR can more readily service requirements from the components on training matters. All external, OTR and component training is now in the computer, however, many statistical reports must still be done manually because the present system does not provide for real-time entry of data. In fact, the information is often six months old before it is recorded.
 - 30. A chronic problem within OTR regarding training requirements is the need for reasonably accurate forecasts so that courses can be planned and scheduled to satisfy the consumer. Traditionally, component training officers

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have been polled regarding their requirements. Such data together with OTR estimates have not always resulted in satisfactory forecasts. In FY 74 the Agency is initiating a Personnel Development Program which includes training forecasts, these should partially solve this problem for OTR. However, OTR is about to embark on a program which will further enhance training requirement's forecasting. They will work with components to establish training "profiles" (i.e., standards) for their careerists which can then be matched by the computer against training already completed to identify "gross requirements." OTR can then levelop with Component Training Officers plans and schedules for meeting outstanding requirements.

in obtaining specific guidance and doctrine for key elements of certain OTR courses, principally Operations courses of concern to the DD/O. Present doctrine taught in these courses, has, in the main, evolved through the years as an amalgam of the concepts and experience of the senior officers conducting and managing the courses. Conscious doctrinal decisions reached by the operating components have generally been difficult to obtain because of time lag between acquisition of knowledge and experience and its compilation in authoritative studies and statements. The cycle which began many years ago when knowledge and experience were thin has proven

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difficult to alter. However, since Operations courses are taught mainly by seasoned Operations officers on rotation to OTR, instruction is considered to reflect accurately the current state of the operational art. A number of courses have been created in direct response to customer requirements, and in such instances the obtaining of doctrinal guidance poses few problems.

OTR envisions a major challenge in overhauling and redesigning its curriculum to meet new training reqirements in light of new interests and emphasis developing within the Intelligence Community. They've made significant strides in fleshing out their new Information Science Program and in designing a new management program for "Branch Chiefs." Their next major task concerns curriculum changes which will be required to meet the full training needs of analysts, particularly the needs stemming from advanced analytical techniques and other concerns in the economic and ecological fields.

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

- The main objective of OTS training is to train an operations officer to relate the various types of available technical OTS support to his activities in field operations.
- Emphasis in OTS training in support of clandestine operations is directed toward three goals; namely,

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CIA FORMAL COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

I. Office of Training

A. Functional Training Division

1. Information Science

Application of Information Science to Intelligence Functions Information Science for Management Survey of Intelligence Information Systems [Large Scale Systems Analysis]

2. Communication Skills and Intelligence Analysis

Intelligence Production Course (revised)
Intelligence Research Techniques Course (revised)
Information Reports Familiarization
Information Reporting, Reports and Requirements
Intelligence Writing Workshop
Intelligence Writing Techniques (for Professional
Interns)
Effective Writing
[Technical Writing Workshop]
Effective Briefing
Reading Improvement
Practical Writing (for OC personnel)

3. Management and Administration

Fundamentals of Supervision and Management
Managerial Grid
[Advanced Management]
[Executive Conference]
Fundamentals of Budgeting
Field Administration
Project Officer in the Contract Cycle
[Budgeting for Managers]
Office Management
Administrative Procedures
Clerical Orientation

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Operations

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Intelligence Institute Courses В.

> Orientation 1.

> > Senior Seminar Advanced Intelligence Seminar Midcareer Intelligence and World Affairs Today and Tomorrow Trends and Highlights COS Seminar Management and Services: (Dependents! Orientation)

Area, Cross-cultural and Special Seminars

China Familiarization (Advanced China Seminar) Latin America Seminar Orientation for Overseas (Other Area Seminars) **Economic Seminar** (Other Special Seminars)

Risk of Capture

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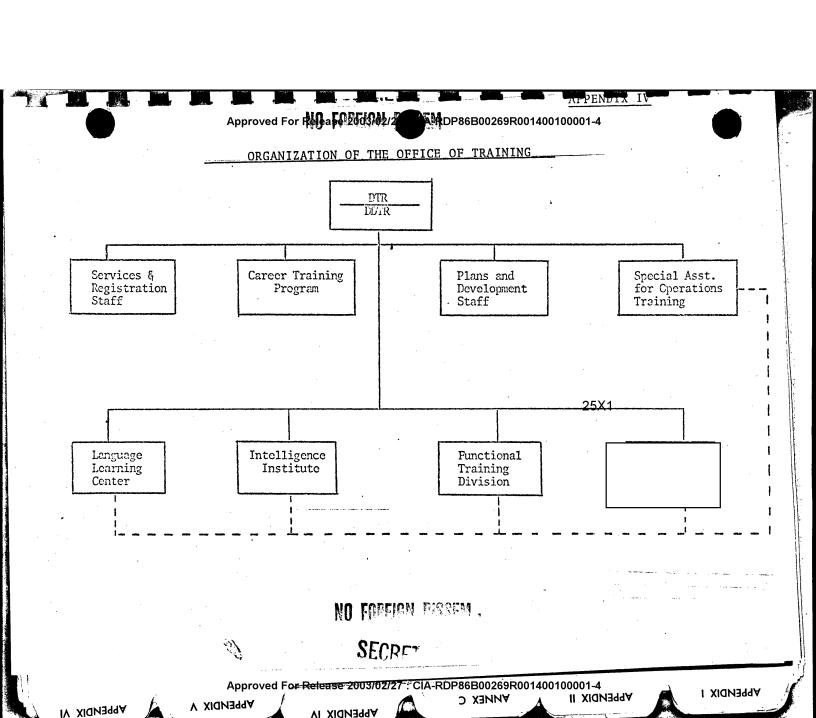
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INFORMATION SCIENCE FOR INTELLIGENCE FUNCTIONS

Four weeks, 11 Sept. to 6 Oct. 72 - 5 Mar. to 30 Mar. 73

A four week course for professional intelligence personnel GS 09-14 which teaches skills in the use of Information Science, Computer Applications, Systems Analysis and Operations Research Techniques such as storage and retrieval, linear programming, Bayesian analysis, value analysis, etc., and the application of these to intelligence processes (collection, production and support) problems, tasks, and functions.

SURVEY OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Three weeks, 15 Jan to 2 Feb. 73 - 21 May to 8 June 73

A three week course for intelligence professionals GS 09-15 to provide an overview of the information and intelligence systems of the intelligence community, with special emphasis on automated and/or computer assisted systems.

MANAGEMENT SCIENCE FOR INTELLIGENCE

One week, 13 Nov. to 17 Nov. 72 + 23 Apr. to 27 Apr. 73

A one week course for managers to emphasize the application of Computers, Information Science, Systems Analysis and Operations Research to the management of intelligence activities.

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courses of study

INFORMATION SCIENCE

for

Intelligence Officers

MANAGERS, RESEARCH ANALYSTS, SUPPORT OFFICERS, OTHERS

Agency managed programs under the auspices of the United States Intelligence Board designed to foster the optimum application of Information Science to Intelligence.

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THE FIRST OFFERING of the new program is 'Information Science for Intelligence Functions.'





Intelligence officers, managers, analysts, functional specialists, support officers and others.



Apply through your own education and training officers.

PREREQUISITES:

GS 9-14 professional intelligence personnel with intellectual curiosity and open minds. Computer science, mathematics, statistics or other technical background is not required or needed. Final Top Secret security clearance with access to SI/SAO certification is required.

VALUES! BENEFITS! PAYOFFS!

FOR THE MANAGER AND ADMINISTRATOR

New solutions to problem solving and resource utilization through an understanding of the basic tools and language of Information Science.

FOR THE INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH ANALYST

New approaches to improve research and analysis of intelligence.

FOR THE COLLECTOR AND PROCESSOR

New concepts and techniques to improve the collection and processing functions.

FOR THE SUPPORT OFFICER

New solutions and approaches to support problems through understanding of the language and use of the basic tools and techniques of Information Sciences.

FOR ALL

An enhanced value to your organization through application of your new capabilities.

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ANNEX C--PERSONNEL

This Annex provides statistical data regarding CIA
Training Staff manning and student throughput data during
FYs 71, 72 and 73. Staff reductions and the resultant
impact on training effectiveness are also addressed.

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8. Because of the proliferation of new systems and equipment, and present training commitments, it has become a difficult task for the communications school to provide the required training using traditional student/instructor methods. The school is presently exploring the feasibility using self-taught training packages which would involve the use of audio and video tapes, study guides, etc. These training packages would be self-pacing and could be used in Headquarters and the field. To do this requires subject matter specialists, video and audio specialists, and educational specialists. The skills needed by the instructors to provide these packages involve scripting, editing, video and audio techniques in addition to systems and equipment

9. Management personnel at the school are kept updated in the latest training methodology through seminar training

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training.

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publications and certain college level educational management programs. The instructors' skills are upgraded through OTR's instructor training, management and writing courses; factory training on new systems; seminars; publications and in-house systems' skills training.

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ANNEX D--FISCAL

This Annex deals with the cost of training in CIA.

Total training expenditure estimates, together with a

breakdown of cost per student day within various Agency

training programs and offices are discussed.

•	
2. Total dedicated training capacity is	determined by
placeroom snace in non-residential training f	acilities and
student housing capacity in residential facil	ities. The
25X1 total capacity is tudent years. Since	some friction
would exist in scheduling, full utilization of	of the plant
would exist in scheduling, rule as	gure. Actual
would exist in scheduling, rail as would exist in scheduling, rail as a second of this fine scheduling, rail as a second of this second of	r)
25X1 utilization is about 33 percent. (Appendix	

4. Other significant variables affecting cost are the type of training and the size of class. Appendix II Isummarizes

data on component training given in FY 1972 according to three types of training--professional (production, personnel, logistics), technical (communications, photo interpretation, data processing, and electronics), and operations (clandestine services and security)--and three sizes of class. The entries in each cell are the average direct cost (instruction and materials) per student hour.

5. The direct costs of instruction increase significantly as class size decreases, an expected relationship. They tend to be highest for technical courses, which have a higher use of equipment and materials, less high for operations type courses, and lowest for professional courses, which tend toward the lecture format and have relatively low material costs.

6. Though it would appear that some savings might be possible as a result of increasing the size of classes, such benefits might be more than offset by work interruption costs if the courses had to be lengthened to counteract reduced instructor time per student day in the larger classes. Such tradeoffs would have to be considered for specific types of training and eductional activities.

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ANNEX E--RELOCATION AND CONSOLIDATION

Community and internal CIA relocation and/or consolidation of training programs and facilities are discussed in this Annex. Alternative solutions suggested as possible remedies to existing internal CIA problems are offered for consideration only since in some cases these recommendations would have to be reviewed following the completion of subsequent education/training reviews within other intelligence agencies.

- B. Heavy reliance on DOD intelligence community for guest speaker support. (Makes instruction current and authoritative.)
- C. Students must have direct access to classified intelligence libraries.
- D. Attache-designate and other students must have direct and continuing access to intelligence and other desk officers.
- E. Availability of noted academic and think tank personnel as guest speakers and advisors.
- F. Permits continuous liaison of instructors with intelligence desk officers to maintain currentness and accuracy of instruction, and to be responsive to DIA and service intelligence educational requirements.
- G. New Master's Degree program utilizes library and academic resources of Washington area (Library of Congress, seven major universities, headquarters of U.S. Government agencies, etc.)
- 2. A recent DOD study reflecting a Master Plan for its requirements in the National Capitol Region has proposed

that several DOD schools, including the Defense Intelligence

Fort McNair. In order to accomplish this, several existing

land acquired by the Department of the Army from the General

Services Administration (GSA). A feasibility study geared

toward a DOD school complex at Fort McNair, has been subse-

quently authorized. Pending resolution of the availability

DIA consolidated facility FY 75-76 programs for collocation

of Fort McNair, the school remains a part of the proposed

temporary type buildings would have to demolished and the

School, be collocated with the Joint Colleges already at

25X1

at Bolling AFB.

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(CLASSIFICATION)	
(CTW221LICKLION)	

DCI/IC INTELLIGENCE TRAINING SURVEY

DATA REQUIREMENTS

ACTIVITY:	DATE:
ACTIVITY CONTACT POINT:	PHONE:
	(CLASSIFICATION)

CONTENTS

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I.	Surv	ey Data Topics	
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	c.	Staff	5
	D.	Students	7
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	F.	External Support	9

I. FACILITIES

CO.	mposition.
1.	Total footage/acreage of facility
2.	Number of buildings:
	<pre>% Utilization (Annual basis)</pre>
	(a) Admin/Pers.
	(b) Classroom
	(c) Maintenance
	Total
3.	Number of classrooms
	(a) Student capacity (design)
- 4.	Library? yes/ no
	(a) Total book inventory
5.	Average age of buildings
6.	New construction planned? yes/ no. Describe plan with projected construction completion dates, building composition, etc.
7.	Private vehicles parking space requirement

В.	Sec	urity.
	1.	Does facility require controlled access? yes/no
		a. Describe external security measures in being.
		 Describe internal security measures in being.
	2.	Highest level of security compartmentation required:
	. 	
	3.	Does the facility require cover? If so, what special considerations are involved?
C.	(i mil suc ha	es the facility offer operational training e. field collection exercise/problem para- litary operations, etc.)? If not, and ch training is required, how far do students we to travel from the facility to meet the quirement? Where?
	160	14110

II.	ACADEMIC PROGRAMS
	A. Academic Calendar: quarterly/semester/
	B. Number of courses offered per:
	(1) Quarter
	(2) Semester
	(3) Other
	(4) Annually
C	Acquire a list of courses offered by category i.e., general, tradecraft or language with accompanying descriptive of purpose/objective, scheduling and length (course days) of each course
D	. Is a degree offered? Type?
E.	Is the course/program required for career development?
F.	Who establishes training requirements?

What mechanism is used?

I		S	T	Ά	F	F
		-	-	_		

Α.	Composition.		
		Military (USA/USN/USAF)	Civilian
	1. Administrative/ Personnel	·	
	2. Instructors		
	3. Security		
	4. Fiscal		,
	5. Maintenance	-	<u> </u>
٠	Total		
С.	How is Staff compositi What-was instructor-st		
	1. 1971		
	2. 1972		
	3. 1973		
D.	Educational Background	of Instructors	:
		Military	Civilian
	1. Undergrad degree	;= - ×	-
	2. Masters	-	
	3. Ph.d.		

Ε.	Instructor Tenure:	ν.	
		Military	<u>Civilian</u>
	1. 1-3 years		
	2. 3-5 years		
	3. Over 5 years		
F.	What is the ratio of on rotational duty?	permanent staff	to instructor

IV. Students

A. Student throughput (as per appropriate scheduling system below):*

		Military (USA/USN/USAF)	Civilian	Foreign	<u>Total</u>
1.	Weekly	· <u></u>		•	
2.	Monthly		· ************************************		
3.	Quarterly				
4.	Semester	· ·			
5.	Annually				
	• .			-	

- B. Total military/civilian/foreign throughput equals _____student days.
- C. Total student throughput capacity (instructor-student ratio) is _____.
- D. Selection criteria:
 - 1. Quota
 - 2. Competitive ____
 - 3. Other ____
- E. Complete Appendix III--Planned/Filled student quota for calendar year 1971, 1972, and 1973.

STAT

FIS	CAL
Α.	Total dollar worth of facility
В.	Allowed budget less costs related to non-training use of facility for:
	1. 1971
	2. 11972
	3. 1973
С.	Actual operating cost less costs related to non-training use of facility for:
	Facility Related
	1. 1971
	2. 1972
	3. 1973
D.	Estimated cost per student day for:
:	1. 1971
	-2. 1972
	3. 1973

If cross service/agency training is performed list dollar allocation to the facility by each service/agency during the past three year period.

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V1. EXTERNAL SUPPORT

EXTERNAL TRAINING PROGRAM/COURSE DATA FOR

Activity Course Offering Title

No. of Classes Course

No. of Students per Class

Total No. of Students

Where Offered

Length of Course (course days)

Notes:

1.

Complete data sheets for calendar years 1971, 1972 and 1973. If a system of evaluating external training programs/courses is in being, obtain written description of system and results obtained over 2. the past three years.
Obtain student profile and selection criteria data for each course.

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APPENDIX I

NUMBER OF CLASSES VERSUS NUMBER OF STUDENTS (PLANNED/ACTUAL) AND COST FACTORS

COURSE	CATEGORY	

PLANNED

ACTUAL

	COURSE	No. Classes	Students per Class	Total Students	No. Classes	Students Per Class	Total Students	Length of Course (days)
				6				
					·	: :	. :	
-10-			·	•				
					,			
		•						
			·					

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Appendix II

STAFF UPGRADE TRAINING PROGRAMS/COURSE DATA

Program/Course	No. Staff Attendees	Location	Length of Course (course days)	
	:			
••				
		, .		
·				

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Appendix III

Planned/Filled Student Quota Data

Planned

Filled

% Filled

Military Military

Army

Navy

Air Force

Civilian

Composite Totals

STAT